sand laid no eggs while those in containers with sand over the bottom began to deposit eggs in less than twenty-four hours after their removal to the aquarium.

The egg masses of *Pleurocera acuta* from the Sangamon River were fairly consistently different from those of *Pleurocera lewisii* from the Illinois River. They are conspicuously encased in sand grains and most frequently contain four or five eggs while those of *Pleurocera lewisii* from the Illinois River are sparsely sanded, flatter, and contain on the average seven or eight eggs.

To the present time, the writer has been unable to secure the full development of the eggs of either species of *Pleurocera* under laboratory conditions. Very minute young have been taken from leaves and stones in the natural habitat. A study of the life history of *Pleurocera acuta* based upon field observations and analysis of periodic quantitative collections is in progress.

TRUMAN HEMINWAY ALDRICH

In the death of Truman H. Aldrich which occurred at Birmingham, Ala., April 28, 1932, the country has lost a prominent paleontologist and mining engineer. Dr. Aldrich was born at Palmyra, N. Y., October 17, 1848. He attended the public schools of Palmyra, the Military Academy, West Chester, Pa., and the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., graduating from the latter as a mining engineer in 1869.

After practicing his profession for two years in New York, Dr. Aldrich went to Alabama and in 1873 commenced to develop the coal and iron mines of that state, later becoming the General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. In 1894 he was elected to Congress, and as our mutual friend Professor G. D. Harris said at the time, "was the first paleontologist in Congress since the days of Thomas Jefferson". For a number of years he was associated with the late Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist,

and became interested in Tertiary fossils. In recognition of his service to the State and University of Alabama in geological research, the university conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Aside from his great work in developing the industrial resources of the state, he described over 200 species of Tertiary shells. These were described in the Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, 1887, Report of the Geological Survey of Alabama, 1894, Bulletin of American Paleontology, Vol. I, 1895, and Vol. II, 1897, and The Nautilus, 1890-1926. He also described a number of land shells from Sumatra and Borneo, collected by that noted collector William Doherty.

Dr. Aldrich possessed in an unusual degree the ability to master both business and science. My correspondence with him was always both pleasant and helpful. In a letter he wrote when I came to Boston in 1903, he said, "I am sorry to have you go to Boston, you are getting too far away from the Tertiary". To those who have had the pleasure of knowing him personally his friendship will be a lasting memory. There is a picture of Dr. Aldrich in The Nautilus, Vol. 31, p. 37, 1917, in a group of conchologists taken in Washington, D. C., and another in the group of members of the American Malacological Union that appeared in The Nautilus, Vol. 45, p. 1, 1931.

C. W. Johnson.

NOTES AND NEWS

Cress a possible introducer of species.—A living specimen of *Goniobasis carinifera* (Lam.) was found recently upon water cress that was being washed in my household. Cress is shipped to Ann Arbor from Chicago in paper cartons and moistened only sufficiently to keep the material fresh. This particular shipment, of course, originated in the south. In northwestern Georgia in 1930, Mr. Henry Vander Schalie and I stopped to collect mollusks at a large